Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

A 281.9
Ag 83
ERS-For. 106

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS AND STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

by

Robert L. Tontz and Alex D. Angelidis

Reprinted from
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE
OF THE
UNITED STATES
November-December 1964

Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

ERS-Foreign-106

December 1964

SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS AND STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

by

Robert L. Tontz and Alex D. Angelidis 1/

The United States is the world's largest exporter of farm products, accounting for one-fifth of all agricultural commodities entering free world trade. Exports of U.S. agricultural products in fiscal year 1963-64 were valued at a record $6,076 million. In recent years, agriculture has accounted for over one-fourth of total U.S. exports.

The achievement of high U.S. agricultural export levels the past few years has come about through the development of export programs by people in agriculture, trade, and Government, and from increased purchasing power in other countries. These exports have contributed significantly to reducing the serious balance-of-payments problems confronting the nation as a whole.

In fiscal year 1963-64, the agricultural export market took the output of 80 million U.S. harvested acres -- 1 acre out of every 4 harvested. On a value basis, U.S. agricultural exports were equivalent to 16 percent of total cash receipts from U.S. farm marketings.

The export market in fiscal year 1963-64 provided an outlet for three-fourths of U.S. wheat production; two-thirds of the rice and nonfat dry milk; half of the dry edible peas; over two-fifths of the tallow, soybeans, and hops; about a third of the cotton, rye, prunes, and dried whole milk; around a fourth of the lard and tobacco; and one-fifth of the raisins, dry edible beans, cottonseed, grain sorghums, and barley.

Every important U.S. farming region and State has a significant stake in the export market for agricultural products.

This article presents the results of a study which indicates the magnitude and significance of this stake among the regions and States. The study includes an analysis of the national agricultural export situation; a discussion of the institutional and economic background of national, regional, and State foreign trade; a review of the methodology used in deriving the regional and State agricultural export shares; a discussion and listing of the regional and State export shares; and a summary by regions and States of the number of farm workers whose jobs are attributable to agricultural exports.

1/ Chief and International Economist, respectively, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

National Export Situation

U.S. agricultural exports reached an alltime high of $6,076 million in fiscal year 1963-64, up 20 percent from the $5,078 million for the previous fiscal year. Principal increases occurred in wheat and flour, cotton, feed grains, soybeans, rice, tobacco, tallow, lard, dairy products, poultry products, and meat. Small declines took place for fruits and vegetable oils.

A number of factors contributed to the $1 billion gain in U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. They included U.S. market development efforts abroad, the unfavorable wheat harvest in the Soviet Union and Western Europe, the economic advancement of Western Europe and Japan, trade liberalization, expanding population and improving diets, competitive pricing, better quality of U.S. exports, and improved service to exporters. Inflationary trends in Western Europe also encouraged countries there to increase imports as a way to combat inflation.

Sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars, through which most U.S. farm products are distributed, receive top priority in the national agricultural export expansion program. Dollar exports rose to a record high of almost $4,500 million in 1963-64 and accounted for approximately three-fourths of the $6,076 million total. Dollar sales exceeded the previous record of $3,600 million in 1962-63 by nearly $1 billion and accounted for practically all of the gain in total U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. Most gains in dollar sales in 1963-64 were brought about by larger exports of wheat and flour, feed grains, soybeans, animal products, rye, tobacco, and cotton.

Exports under Government programs -- often referred to as the Food for Peace program -- facilitate exports to friendly but dollar-short countries. Exports under the Food for Peace program were estimated at around $1,600 million in 1963-64, the same as in the previous year. Substantial quantities of wheat and flour, rice, vegetable oils, and dairy products continued to move to the developing countries under the Food for Peace program. Food for Peace exports accounted for 26 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports compared with 30 percent in the previous year.

As a result of its abundant farm production, the United States is able to offer a wide range of agricultural products on the world market. But domestic prices in some instances are higher than prices of competing foreign products, especially for certain price-supported commodities. Then the Government may assist both commercial sales for dollars and Food for Peace shipments making export payments in cash or in kind or by selling Government-owned stocks below domestic market prices.

Of the $6,076 million of U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64, an estimated $2,300 million benefited from export payment assistance: $1,400 million as sales for dollars and $900 million moving under Government-financed programs. This export assistance, in the form of export payments and sales below domestic market prices, is estimated at about $800 million in 1963-64. The latter amount is not included in the value of agricultural exports. It was about one-third above that of other recent years, due mainly to larger sales of wheat and flour and cotton.

Institutional and Economic Background of National, Regional, and State Foreign Trade

The States of the United States today enjoy the economic advantages that accrue from a "common market." A brief review of the developments contributing to the origin and growth of this historic American phenomenon will provide the background for understanding the meaning of the regional and State agricultural export shares.

During the Colonial era of more than one and one-half centuries preceding the Declaration of Independence of 1776, American foreign trade was identified and reported for the more important trading Colonies. Following the American Revolution, when the 13 original States were loosely joined under the Articles of Confederation, trade barriers were erected by the States against each other, much as nations erect them against each other today. These trade barriers severely disrupted commerce between the States and threatened their economic development. To remedy the situation, the States held a Constitutional Convention to consider ways to eliminate trade barriers. From this effort there emerged in 1788 the Constitution of the United States, which granted to the Federal Government the power "to regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States..." (Art. I, Sec. 8, par. 3). The States also constitutionally agreed to limit their own powers by accepting the provision that "No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws..." (Art. I, Sec. 10, par. 2).

The replacement of the Articles of Confederation by the Constitution represented a major step in setting up a free-trade area for the former sovereign States. In effect, a common market of the United States was inaugurated.

Although imposts or duties on trade between States were eliminated, trade impediments occasionally have arisen. States have used their tax and police powers to control trade as they have judged necessary, to protect the public health, safety, and morals as well as the property of their citizens.

The regulation of trade by means of uniform laws and regulations prescribing the conditions under which trade can be carried on legally may help traders and encourage trade development. Most laws regulating trade are of the facilitating type. The regulatory function, however, has also been used widely for restrictive purposes. 2/

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between laws tending to facilitate trade and laws tending to restrict trade. In many instances, no precise line separates the two. As a result, a particular type of regulation "must be weighed in the balances of a large composite of social value considerations." 3/

2/ D.B. DeLoach, "Barriers to Trade Between States," Yearbook of Agriculture, 1954, page 290.

3/ J.S. Hillman and J.D. Rowell, A Summary of Laws Relating to the Interstate Movement of Agricultural Products in the Eleven Western States (Tucson: University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station), Report No. 109, May 1952, p. 1.

The actions in some States and municipal councils may well be taken to measure, counterbalance, or defeat trade practices which, if left unchecked, could have adverse effects on the marketing process and conditions of enterprise. Consequently, care must always be taken to differentiate measures necessary to protect the health, safety, and morals of the public from those which use governmental sanction to protect the entrepreneurial inefficiency, to prevent growth through innovation, and to favor undesirable monopolistic practices. 4/

State controls, and on occasion those of subdivisions of States, have included regulation of motortrucks and merchant truckers; regulation of the marketing of dairy products and eggs; margarine taxes; fruit, vegetable, nursery stock and field crop regulations; grading, labeling, and standardization measures; and plant and animal quarantines.

Despite the many types of trade controls used by the States since the Constitution was adopted, interstate trade barriers have been reduced. These reductions have permitted freer interstate trade and thereby provided the opportunity for other unifying developments to take place. The joining together of all parts of the nation with a rail network in the latter half of the nineteenth century let many commodities reach a large part of the population of the nation at prices people could afford to pay. This mass market has since grown further with the improvement of transportation and communication and has enabled the development of specialized areas of agricultural production.

Without a major market outlet, easily and freely accessible, the great intensely specialized citrus-growing areas of Florida, California, and Arizona -- to mention a single example -- could not have developed, and consumers in large urban areas would not enjoy ample supplies of oranges and grapefruit. Even potatoes, raised almost everywhere, are heavily concentrated, often in specialized areas in a few States. Without a national market, the Corn Belt, the Wheat Belt, the Cotton Belt, and the great cattle ranges of the West would not have developed, although a readily available foreign market contributed to their growth.

It is evident that specialization within the nation in accordance with the principle of comparative advantage 5/ has increased the common stake of the regions and States in the foreign market by permitting increased national production on a more efficient basis. It is also apparent how closely both the prosperity of American agriculture and the well-being of the American urban population are bound up with the maintenance of the nationwide market, made possible by relatively free trade among the States.

4/ Ibid., p. 1.

5/ When a given nation (State) enjoys a productive advantage over another nation (State) or nations (States), not only in one commodity but in several commodities or in all commodities, its producers will concentrate on the production of those goods and services in which it has the greatest "comparative advantage" or in which, comparatively, it has the least disadvantage.

Methodology for Deriving Regional and State Export Shares

Identifying and reporting agricultural exports -- in contrast to domestic output -- of each of the regions and States by specific commodities would be extremely difficult to determine. An indication, however, of the common stake of each region and State in the foreign agricultural export market can be derived. A review of the methodology used to derive the common stake or share will show the premises on which the export shares are based, the procedure used in their derivation, and the interpretative qualifications that need to be remembered for their proper use.

Commodity Groupings

At the beginning of the trade share study for 1963-64, the U.S. agricultural export list of 371 items in the Census Bureau classification of export commodities was reviewed and reduced to 18 major commodities and/or commodity groupings, as shown in table 2. These groupings accounted for approximately 90 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64. The remainder was assigned to a group consisting of all "Other" agricultural commodities. Available production and sales data by States for 1963, as compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were then also reviewed, with a view towards achieving commodity comparability, that is, the closest approximation of crop and livestock production and sales data to the export commodities or commodity groupings used in the study.

Allocation by Production

The resultant similarity in commodity classification of many of the 18 export commodities or commodity groups like wheat, wheat flour, rice, cotton, soybeans, flaxseed, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and tobacco with that of the corresponding production statistics facilitated the distribution of their exports among the States. Each of the above commodities was distributed among the States according to production. Wheat and tobacco were allocated by specific classes of wheat and individual types of tobacco, since detailed production information was available.

It was not possible to match production data to export data for protein meal, dairy products, meats, hides and skins, poultry products, and the lard and tallow group. These groupings of processed commodities cannot, for example, be expressed in terms of basic agricultural commodities without making certain arbitrary and limiting assumptions. In the absence of production data for all protein meal, exports of protein meal were allocated among the States according to production of soybean and cottonseed cake and meal. Soybean cake and meal and cottonseed cake and meal production were aggregated and export shares were assigned in terms of the aggregate. Similarly, dried whole milk, evaporated milk, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk, and creamery butter production were aggregated and export shares were apportioned to each State to derive exports of dairy products among the States. Cattle, calf, and hog slaughter were used in apportioning meat exports. Likewise, cattle and calf slaughter served to apportion hides and skins, and hog and cattle slaughter formed the basis for determining lard and tallow exports. The distribution of poultry exports among the States was accomplished by relating them to aggregate commercial broiler and turkey production.

Allocation by Sales

Three commodity groups of exports were distributed among the States, according to sales information instead of production: Feed grains, fruits and nuts, and vegetables. The use of production data in allocating feed grain exports would have included in the allocation factor feed grains that were actually retained for use on the farm. The use of sales data eliminated this problem. Exports of each of the feed grains (corn, grain sorghums, barley, and oats) were apportioned according to sales of each grain, and then the apportioned exports of the four grains were aggregated to arrive at allocated overall feed grain exports. Sales data were also used to allocate exports of fruits and vegetables, but for a different reason. Sales data for fruits and vegetables served to avoid the compilation of production data for the many fruit and vegetable items on the export list. Sales data for fruits and vegetables correlate highly with production data, and the time saved warranted any insignificant loss in precision.

Statistical Formula

Export shares for individual commodities (some of which were combined into commodity groups) were calculated according to the following formula:

$$X = a\left(\frac{b}{c}\right) \text{ where}$$

X = export share in dollars;

a = value of each commodity or commodity group exported in fiscal year 1963-64;

b = quantity of each commodity produced or value of each commodity or commodity group sold in a State in 1963;

c = quantity of each commodity produced or value of each commodity or commodity group sold in the nation as a whole in 1963 (compiled from 1963 national and State agricultural data of the Statistical Reporting Service).

To illustrate, soybean exports in fiscal year 1963-64 were $515.7 million; let this be a in the formula. Minnesota produced about 58,236,000 bushels in 1963 and the U.S. production was about 701,465,000 bushels; let this be b and c, respectively, in the formula.

Thus: $X = a\left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = 515.7\ \left(\frac{58,236}{701,465}\right) = 42.8$

As shown in table 2, the share of Minnesota in soybean exports was $42.8 million. Use of this formula was modified in the apportionment of wheat by classes, tobacco by types, and feed grains by kinds of grain.

After exports of the 18 major commodities or commodity groupings were apportioned, they were aggregated to produce regional and State subtotals. The distribution of these subtotals for the individual States and regions was used as a basis for allocating among the States the exports of commodities not falling into any of the 18 groups. This "Other" (19th) State-by-State allocation was added to the 18-group subtotal, and the final total was determined.

The regional totals, as summarized in this study, include the 9 regions used in presenting U.S. Bureau of the Census agricultural data and U.S. Department of Agriculture compilations of cash receipts data. They are thus recognized groupings of agricultural areas in the nation. The totals for the individual regions represent simply the States included in those regions.

Government Program and Commercial Exports

In apportioning the exports of major commodity groups among the States, total exports and exports under Government-financed programs were considered separately. The ratio of program exports to total exports for individual commodity groups was retained in the State-by-State allocation; in effect, the relative importance of Government programs in the national export figures was assumed to be the same for specific commodities for the individual States. Subtracting program exports from total exports yielded the data for commercial sales for dollars.

Processed and Unprocessed Commodities

U.S. agricultural exports listed according to the Bureau of the Census export commodity classification include mainly unprocessed agricultural commodities. But they also include some processed agricultural products. The Census classification shows the basic contribution of farmer producers as well as the growing contribution of other workers involved in processing and distributing farm products. Almost three-fourths of total U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 consisted of unprocessed commodities. The principal unprocessed commodities were wheat, cotton, feed grains, tobacco, and soybeans. The processed items included animal products, processed fruits and vegetables, and other products such as flour and vegetable oils. Although no information is available on the degree of correlation of unprocessed and processed agricultural exports by States, generally the States with the largest output of unprocessed commodities also led in the output of processed products. This condition, for example, characterized soybean production and soybean oil output, wheat and flour output, and milk and nonfat dry milk production by States.

Price and Valuation

The world export price, the official basis for the valuation of U.S. exports, is used in this study rather than the domestic price to more accurately reflect the regional and State stakes in the nation's export market.

The export value for U.S. agricultural commodities is the value at the port of exportation and is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or the place where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued at $100-$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; Canadian shipments valued at $100-$1,999 are sampled.

For U.S. commodities that do not receive export payment assistance, the price f.a.s. (freight alongside ship) at U.S. ports is generally higher than an interior domestic price for a market closer to the area of production, by approximately the cost of moving the commodity to the U.S. port, including freight, insurance, and handling charges.

Commodities for which domestic market prices are maintained above world prices by means of price supports may receive export payments or may be sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Such payments or "payment equivalents" are designed to make export prices of U.S. commodities competitive with foreign-produced commodities by bridging the gap between higher domestic prices and lower foreign prices. For such commodities, the amount of the export payment may partially, wholly, or more than offset the cost of moving the commodity to the U.S. port, thus bringing export prices closer to, equal to, or less than the domestic price at interior points.

Customs District Data as a Measure

In determining a State's share of national exports of a commodity, U.S. Customs District statistics are sometimes used. While such statistics measure the quantity and value of commodities moving through a State destined to enter foreign trade, they do not always accurately measure the quantity and value of commodities by State of origin prior to entering foreign trade.

Customs District data in some instances credit a State with more than its proper share of exports according to State of origin. Coastal location facilities in a given State may be used to handle a larger quantity and value of agricultural commodities that enter foreign trade than those in an interior State. Some or much of the contribution of an interior State may enter foreign trade channels by rail, truck, or barge and not be credited to the interior Customs District as entering foreign trade but instead be credited to a coastal Customs District and, therefore, coastal State. As a result, shipments leaving coastal or lake ports may be made up of commodities originating in interior States as well as in coastal or lake States. U.S. Customs District statistics for coastal States do not accurately show the quantity or value of a State's contribution to foreign trade inasmuch as the Customs District statistics often represent and reflect foreign export outlets for a geographic area that is much larger than a given coastal State or Customs District.

On the other hand, Customs District trade statistics for a coastal State may in some cases show a lower value of agricultural products shipped through its ports than what might be properly attributed to the State's foreign trade contribution. In such a case a significant part of the State's foreign trade contribution would be shipped out by rail and truck and be credited to the foreign trade of other Customs Districts.

Export Shares by Regions and States

The export share values as presented in the study should be regarded as reflecting the common share of national agricultural exports that might be attributed to each of the regions and States principally from the point of view of producer contribution. They do not represent results of actual measurement of agricultural exports by regions and States. The export shares of agricultural

commodities and commodity groups for each of the regions and States are summarized for exports under Government-financed export programs and commercial sales for dollars.

Excluding export payment assistance, the agricultural export market was worth $6,076 million to Americans in fiscal year 1963-64. If export payment assistance to exporters were included, the export market would be valued at $800 million more. The regional and State export shares in this report exclude the export payment assistance.

Three of the 9 U.S. regions accounted for 60 percent of the nation's $6,076 million export total. They were the West North Central, East North Central, and West South Central. These 3 regions include 16 States: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The relative rank of each of the regions in commercial exports for dollars and exports under Government programs by commodities and commodity groupings is presented in figure 1.

States with the largest share of agricultural commodity exports in 1963-64 were Illinois ($504.2 million), Texas ($483.8 million), California ($420.6 million), Kansas ($336.8 million), Iowa ($330.7 million), and North Carolina ($321.4 million). Other important agricultural exporters were Indiana ($250.9 million), Minnesota ($221.5 million), Ohio ($201.4 million), Nebraska ($205.2 million), and Arkansas ($207.0 million). In addition, many other States also had a large share of the agricultural export market, especially for certain commodities.

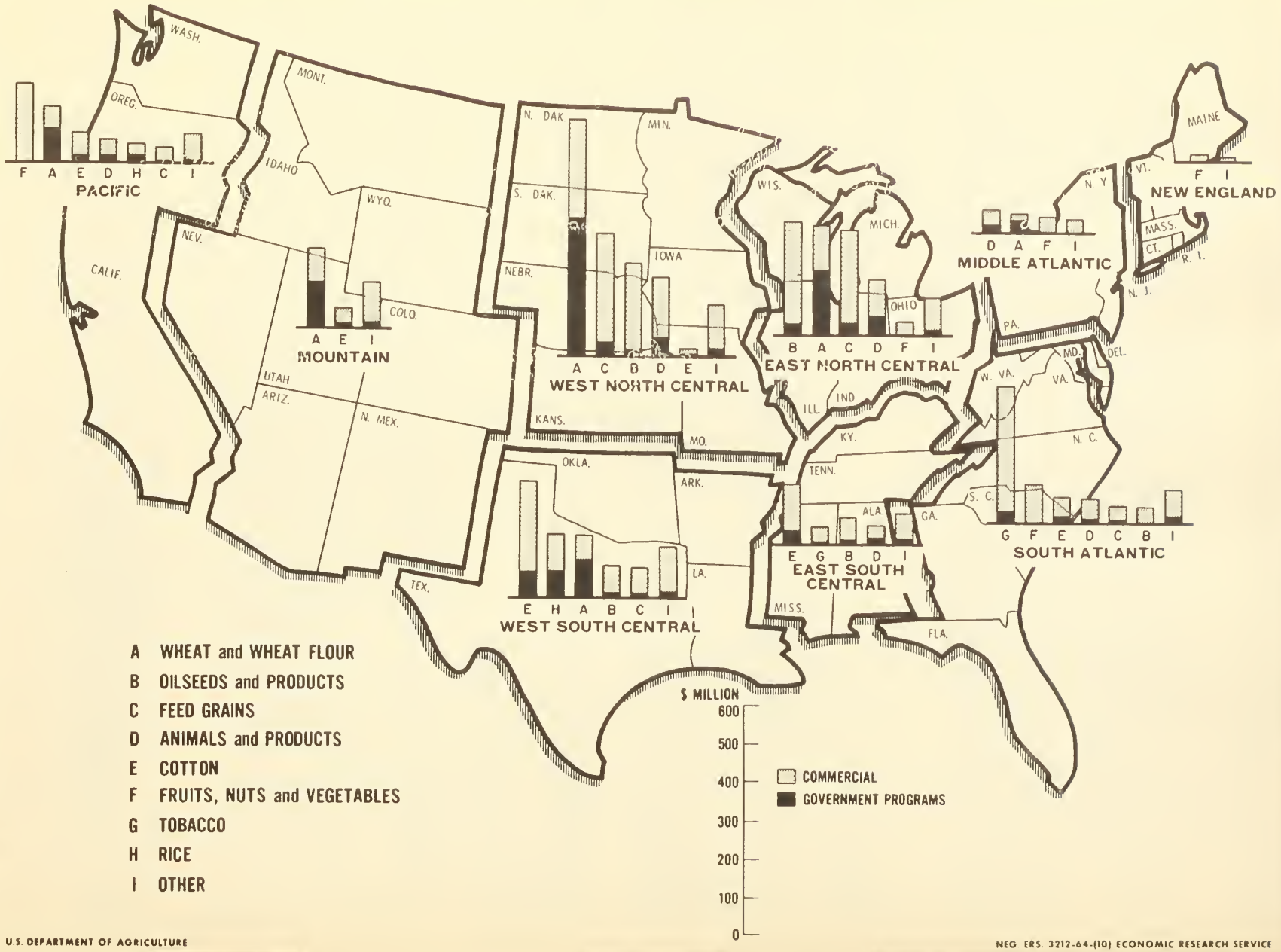
Value estimates of the regional and State export shares by commodities and commodity groupings and type of export for fiscal year 1963-64 are summarized in table 2.

West North Central Region

Agricultural exports attributable to the West North Central Region totaled $1,558 million, including $1,069 million of commercial shipments and $489 million of shipments under Government-financed export programs. Kansas and Iowa were the leading States, followed by Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Missouri, and South Dakota. Kansas furnished wheat, wheat flour, and feed grains. Iowa supplied feed grains, soybeans, and soybean oil, lard and tallow, meats, and protein meal. Minnesota was a supplier of feed grains, soybeans, dairy products, wheat and wheat flour. Nebraska's principal contributions were wheat and feed grains. This was true also of North Dakota and South Dakota. Important products from Missouri entering the export market were soybeans, wheat, and feed grains.

Altogether, the West North Central Region supplied 26 percent of the nation's agricultural exports in 1963-64. It furnished 95 percent of the flaxseed; about 40 percent of the lard and tallow, wheat, feed grains, meats, and wheat flour; 37 percent of the soybeans; 31 percent of the hides and skins; 24 percent

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SHARES BY REGIONS, 1963-64



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS. 3212-64-(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 1

TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
NEW ENGLAND	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	5.1	8.5	1.2	---	---	2.9	---	2.0	22.7
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	0.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	1.2
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	5.1	8.5	0.3	---	---	2.8	---	2.0	21.5
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	6.1	---	---	---	2.3	---	1.0	10.5
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.1
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	6.1	---	---	---	2.2	---	1.0	10.4
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Vermont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	---	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	0.9
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
Massachusetts	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	1.6	1.1	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.5	4.1
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.8	1.6	1.1	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.5	4.1
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	0.8	0.8	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.5	4.8
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	0.8	0.8	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.5	4.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	27.2	18.3	---	8.1	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	8.8	21.7	17.0	21.9	8.5	9.1	1.7	13.4	13.9	170.1
Government Programs	15.6	13.4	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	---	---	16.1	---	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.1	50.8
Commercial	11.6	4.9	---	7.2	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	8.1	21.7	17.0	5.8	8.5	8.9	1.6	11.7	11.8	119.3
New York	8.2	18.3	---	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.6	8.8	13.2	2.0	3.4	0.1	2.9	6.4	77.9
Government Programs	4.7	13.4	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.7	---	0.1	---	0.4	1.2	29.7
Commercial	3.5	4.9	---	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.6	8.8	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.1	2.5	5.2	48.2
New Jersey	1.3	---	---	1.3	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	5.4	---	2.2	1.9	---	3.5	1.5	21.2
Government Programs	0.7	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.1	1.3
Commercial	0.6	---	---	1.2	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	5.4	---	2.2	1.9	---	3.1	1.4	19.9
Pennsylvania	17.7	---	---	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	5.5	2.8	8.7	4.3	3.8	1.6	7.0	6.0	71.0
Government Programs	10.2	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	---	---	6.4	---	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	19.8
Commercial	7.5	---	---	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.1	5.5	2.8	2.3	4.3	3.7	1.5	6.1	5.2	51.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	264.2	26.8	---	280.2	---	213.5	---	47.5	---	39.6	6.0	13.4	20.5	61.2	24.4	15.8	3.2	40.1	94.1	1,150.5
Government Programs	151.7	19.8	---	31.5	---	0.8	---	30.6	---	0.1	0.5	---	---	44.9	---	0.2	0.1	5.0	11.8	296.0
Commercial	112.5	7.0	---	248.7	---	212.7	---	16.9	---	39.5	5.5	13.4	20.5	16.3	24.4	15.6	3.1	35.1	82.3	853.5
Ohio	63.6	7.7	---	32.4	---	30.9	---	7.3	---	6.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	11.6	5.2	3.2	0.6	8.9	16.4	201.4
Government Programs	36.5	5.7	---	3.6	---	0.1	---	4.7	---	---	0.2	---	---	8.5	---	---	---	1.1	2.5	62.9
Commercial	27.1	2.0	---	28.8	---	30.8	---	2.6	---	6.4	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	5.2	3.2	0.6	7.8	13.9	138.5

--Continued

TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-CONTINUED																				
Indiana	65.1	3.8	---	69.5	---	54.7	---	8.4	---	7.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	3.3	4.5	2.0	1.4	7.3	20.4	250.9
Government Programs	37.4	2.8	---	7.8	---	0.2	---	5.4	---	---	0.1	---	---	2.4	---	---	0.1	0.9	2.4	59.5
Commercial	27.7	1.0	---	61.7	---	54.5	---	3.0	---	7.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9	4.5	2.0	1.3	6.4	18.0	191.4
Illinois	85.4	11.2	---	156.7	---	121.2	---	31.8	---	25.9	---	1.1	2.0	4.9	7.0	3.8	0.3	11.6	41.3	504.2
Government Programs	49.0	8.3	---	17.7	---	0.5	---	20.5	---	0.1	---	---	---	3.6	---	---	0.1	---	1.5	4.2	105.5
Commercial	36.4	2.9	---	139.0	---	120.7	---	11.3	---	25.8	---	1.1	2.0	1.3	7.0	3.7	0.3	10.1	37.1	398.7
Michigan	47.8	4.1	---	13.2	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	9.5	7.1	3.1	2.6	0.2	5.0	9.5	116.1
Government Programs	27.4	3.0	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.2	---	---	---	0.6	1.5	39.2
Commercial	20.4	1.1	---	11.7	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.8	9.5	1.9	3.1	2.6	0.2	4.4	8.0	76.9
Wisconsin	2.3	---	---	8.4	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	0.5	4.6	34.3	4.6	4.2	0.7	7.3	6.5	77.9
Government Programs	1.4	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	25.2	---	0.1	---	0.9	1.2	29.9
Commercial	0.9	---	---	7.5	---	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	0.5	4.6	9.1	4.6	4.1	0.7	6.4	5.3	48.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	555.4	65.4	0.7	327.7	19.4	191.9	10.1	24.0	---	21.3	0.3	1.4	5.9	49.1	47.2	25.6	6.3	79.0	127.4	1,558.1
Government Programs	318.8	48.2	0.2	34.6	4.0	0.7	1.0	15.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	36.1	---	0.3	0.3	10.1	19.4	489.2
Commercial	236.6	17.2	0.5	293.1	15.4	191.2	9.1	8.5	---	21.3	0.3	1.4	5.9	13.0	47.2	25.3	6.0	68.9	108.0	1,068.9
Minnesota	26.0	16.6	---	47.3	---	42.8	2.4	6.4	---	5.6	---	0.3	2.9	27.6	7.3	3.9	2.3	12.2	17.9	221.5
Government Programs	15.0	12.3	---	5.3	---	0.2	0.2	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	20.3	---	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.4	61.7
Commercial	11.0	4.3	---	42.0	---	42.6	2.2	2.2	---	5.6	---	0.3	2.9	7.3	7.3	3.8	2.2	10.6	15.5	159.8
Iowa	3.6	3.8	---	113.5	---	80.4	0.1	17.6	---	15.7	---	0.3	0.3	10.8	17.8	8.7	1.3	29.9	26.9	330.7
Government Programs	2.0	2.8	---	12.8	---	0.3	---	11.3	---	---	---	---	---	7.9	---	0.1	0.1	3.8	1.7	42.8
Commercial	1.6	1.0	---	100.7	---	80.1	0.1	6.3	---	15.7	---	0.3	0.3	2.9	17.8	8.6	1.2	26.1	25.2	287.9
Missouri	45.7	12.7	0.7	27.3	19.4	48.5	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.6	5.2	2.9	1.9	8.7	15.9	192.9
Government Programs	26.2	9.3	0.2	3.0	4.0	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	0.1	1.1	1.9	47.9
Commercial	19.5	3.4	0.5	24.3	15.4	48.3	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	5.2	2.9	1.8	7.6	14.0	145.0
North Dakota	148.8	0.2	---	17.2	---	2.1	5.6	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	15.9	193.8
Government Programs	85.4	0.1	---	1.7	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	---	---	---	0.1	3.7	92.7
Commercial	63.4	0.1	---	15.5	---	2.1	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	12.2	101.1
South Dakota	34.6	---	---	20.4	---	2.6	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	3.0	1.1	0.2	5.0	6.5	77.2
Government Programs	19.9	---	---	2.2	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3	---	---	---	0.6	1.0	25.2
Commercial	14.7	---	---	18.2	---	2.6	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	3.0	1.1	0.2	4.4	5.5	52.0
Nebraska	75.6	4.6	---	69.1	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	2.0	8.7	5.6	0.2	14.7	16.9	205.2
Government Programs	43.4	3.4	---	6.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	0.1	---	1.9	2.4	59.6
Commercial	32.2	1.2	---	62.2	---	6.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	0.5	8.7	5.5	0.2	12.8	14.5	145.6
Kansas	221.1	27.5	---	32.9	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.9	4.8	3.1	0.2	7.9	27.4	336.8
Government Programs	126.9	20.3	---	2.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	1.0	6.3	159.3
Commercial	94.2	7.2	---	30.2	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.8	4.8	3.1	0.2	6.9	21.1	177.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	23.8	---	---	40.7	62.3	30.4	---	0.6	4.3	2.4	360.3	78.0	23.4	6.1	6.9	4.4	30.4	11.2	61.2	746.4
Government Programs	13.7	---	---	4.5	12.8	0.2	---	0.4	1.1	---	28.7	0.1	---	4.4	---	---	1.2	1.3	2.6	71.0
Commercial	10.1	---	---	36.2	49.5	30.2	---	0.2	3.2	2.4	331.6	77.9	23.4	1.7	6.9	4.4	29.2	9.9	58.6	675.4

--Continued

TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
SOUTH ATLANTIC-CONTINUED																				
Delaware	0.8	---	---	1.9	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	3/0.7	3/0.4	3.7	3/1.2	1.0	13.4
Government Programs	0.4	---	---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	3/0.1	---	0.8
Commercial	0.4	---	---	1.7	---	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	3/0.7	3/0.4	3.6	3/1.1	1.0	12.6
Maryland	4.8	---	---	5.2	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	8.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	---	---	4.6	---	3.0	34.2
Government Programs	2.8	---	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.7	---	---	1.6	---	---	0.2	---	0.3	6.2
Commercial	2.0	---	---	4.6	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	8.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	---	---	4.4	---	2.7	28.0
Virginia	4.8	---	---	2.6	0.7	3.6	---	---	---	---	33.5	4.9	1.5	3.7	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.9	5.5	68.3
Government Programs	2.8	---	---	0.3	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	2.7	---	---	0.1	0.4	0.4	9.5
Commercial	2.0	---	---	2.3	0.6	3.6	---	---	---	---	30.8	4.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.5	5.1	58.8
West Virginia	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	5.2
Government Programs	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Commercial	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	4.9
North Carolina	7.3	---	---	13.4	15.4	10.3	---	0.6	0.9	1.0	231.1	2.4	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	7.2	1.7	26.4	321.4
Government Programs	4.2	---	---	1.5	3.2	0.1	---	0.4	0.2	---	18.4	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.3	0.2	1.0	29.6
Commercial	3.1	---	---	11.9	12.2	10.2	---	0.2	0.7	1.0	212.7	2.4	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	6.9	1.5	25.4	291.8
South Carolina	2.3	---	---	3.2	19.4	8.8	---	---	1.1	0.4	43.0	5.1	1.1	---	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	7.4	94.2
Government Programs	1.3	---	---	0.3	4.0	0.1	---	---	0.3	---	3.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.4	9.9
Commercial	1.0	---	---	2.9	15.4	8.7	---	---	0.8	0.4	39.6	5.1	1.1	---	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	7.0	84.3
Georgia	2.3	---	---	12.5	26.1	1.0	---	---	2.3	1.0	36.3	6.2	0.8	---	1.5	0.9	11.4	2.5	9.4	114.2
Government Programs	1.3	---	---	1.4	5.4	---	---	---	0.6	---	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.3	0.5	12.9
Commercial	1.0	---	---	11.1	20.7	1.0	---	---	1.7	1.0	33.4	6.2	0.8	---	1.5	0.9	10.9	2.2	8.9	101.3
Florida	1.0	---	---	1.9	0.7	1.0	---	---	---	---	7.5	55.5	15.7	---	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.7	8.0	95.5
Government Programs	0.6	---	---	0.2	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.6	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	1.8
Commercial	0.4	---	---	1.7	0.6	1.0	---	---	---	---	6.9	55.4	15.7	---	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.5	8.0	93.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	11.7	---	5.8	20.1	158.8	33.6	---	10.3	12.1	13.7	42.3	4.7	1.9	16.2	5.9	3.5	12.0	9.4	32.4	394.1
Government Programs	6.7	---	2.3	2.2	32.8	0.1	---	6.6	3.2	---	3.4	---	---	12.0	---	---	0.5	1.2	3.2	74.0
Commercial	5.0	---	3.5	17.9	126.0	33.5	---	3.7	8.9	13.7	38.9	4.7	1.9	4.2	5.9	3.5	11.5	8.2	29.2	320.2
Kentucky	5.1	---	---	7.5	0.7	4.1	---	---	---	---	30.4	0.3	0.2	7.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.1	5.5	65.4
Government Programs	2.9	---	---	0.8	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	5.7	---	---	---	0.3	0.8	13.0
Commercial	2.2	---	---	6.7	0.6	4.1	---	---	---	---	28.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	4.7	52.4
Tennessee	4.1	---	---	4.4	28.1	8.3	---	8.1	4.1	8.4	11.6	0.3	0.7	6.9	2.6	1.4	---	4.1	8.5	101.6
Government Programs	2.3	---	---	0.5	5.8	---	---	5.2	1.1	---	1.0	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	0.5	0.9	22.5
Commercial	1.8	---	---	3.9	22.3	8.3	---	2.9	3.0	8.4	10.6	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.6	1.4	---	3.6	7.6	79.1
Alabama	1.0	---	---	6.2	38.2	2.6	---	---	1.9	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.8	---	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.5	5.5	70.4
Government Programs	0.6	---	---	0.7	7.9	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.2	0.4	10.4
Commercial	0.4	---	---	5.5	30.3	2.6	---	---	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.7	0.8	---	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.3	5.1	59.9
Mississippi	1.3	---	5.8	2.0	91.8	18.6	---	2.2	6.1	4.4	---	1.4	0.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	4.3	1.1	12.9	157.1
Government Programs	0.7	---	2.3	0.2	19.0	0.1	---	1.4	1.6	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	0.2	0.2	1.1	28.8
Commercial	0.6	---	3.5	1.8	72.8	18.5	---	0.8	4.5	4.4	---	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	4.1	1.8	11.8	128.3

--Continued

TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	146.7	14.8	165.4	75.1	307.6	42.2	0.2	3.4	23.2	12.4	---	6.0	7.7	2.8	7.7	7.7	14.2	11.2	75.7	924.0
Government Programs	84.2	10.9	64.1	5.2	63.8	0.1	---	2.2	6.3	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	0.1	0.5	1.4	9.9	250.7
Commercial	62.5	3.9	101.3	69.9	243.8	42.1	0.2	1.2	16.9	12.4	---	6.0	7.7	0.8	7.7	7.6	13.7	9.8	65.8	673.3
Arkansas	6.3	---	56.0	0.7	64.3	37.6	---	3.4	4.8	4.8	---	1.6	0.7	---	0.5	0.3	8.3	0.8	16.9	207.0
Government Programs	3.6	---	21.7	0.1	13.3	0.1	---	2.2	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.1	1.7	44.4
Commercial	2.7	---	34.3	0.6	51.0	37.5	---	1.2	3.5	4.8	---	1.6	0.7	---	0.5	0.3	8.0	0.7	15.2	162.6
Louisiana	1.8	---	52.3	0.6	29.5	1.0	---	---	1.5	0.7	---	1.3	0.3	---	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	8.0	99.9
Government Programs	1.0	---	20.3	0.1	6.1	---	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	1.2	29.2
Commercial	0.8	---	32.0	0.5	23.4	1.0	---	---	1.1	0.7	---	1.3	0.3	---	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	6.8	70.7
Oklahoma	90.1	4.9	---	4.9	14.1	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.9	11.0	133.3
Government Programs	51.7	3.6	---	0.4	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	0.2	2.5	62.3
Commercial	38.4	1.3	---	4.5	11.2	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.7	8.5	71.0
Texas	48.5	9.9	57.1	68.9	199.7	2.1	0.2	---	16.9	6.9	---	2.2	6.5	1.4	5.4	5.6	4.8	7.9	39.8	483.8
Government Programs	27.9	7.3	22.1	4.6	41.5	---	---	---	4.6	---	---	---	---	1.0	---	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.5	114.8
Commercial	20.6	2.6	35.0	64.3	158.2	2.1	0.2	---	12.3	6.9	---	2.2	6.5	0.4	5.4	5.5	4.6	6.9	35.3	369.0
MOUNTAIN	197.9	5.3	---	26.7	48.3	---	0.1	---	3.4	1.3	---	6.5	23.2	5.1	6.2	5.4	1.1	10.6	30.4	371.5
Government Programs	113.6	3.8	---	2.5	10.0	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	3.7	---	---	---	1.4	5.6	141.5
Commercial	84.3	1.5	---	24.2	38.3	---	0.1	---	2.5	1.3	---	6.5	23.2	1.4	6.2	5.4	1.1	9.2	24.8	230.0
Montana	107.0	1.8	---	6.6	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	10.4	128.2
Government Programs	61.4	1.3	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0 1	---	---	---	0.1	2.6	66.2
Commercial	45.6	0.5	---	5.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	7 8	62.0
Idaho	45.7	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.5	2.9	0.6	0.6	---	1.2	6.0	72.7
Government Programs	26.3	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	0.1	1.2	30.2
Commercial	19.4	---	---	4.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	---	1.1	4.8	42.5
Wyoming	5.7	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	0.5	7.5
Government Programs	3.3	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	3.5
Commercial	2.4	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	0.4	4.0
Colorado	26.4	0.2	---	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	4.3	0.4	3.3	2.9	0.4	5.4	4.5	54.1
Government Programs	15.1	0.1	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	0.7	0.7	17.4
Commercial	11.3	0.1	---	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	4.3	0.1	3.3	2.9	0.4	4.7	3.8	36.7
New Mexico	4.4	---	---	3.5	12.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.4	---	0.8	2.0	24.9
Government Programs	2.5	---	---	0.2	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.3	5.6
Commercial	1.9	---	---	3.3	9.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.4	---	0.7	1.7	19.3
Arizona	1.3	---	---	5.1	36.2	---	---	---	3.4	1.3	---	3.3	7.2	---	0.5	0.5	---	0.8	5.5	65.1
Government Programs	0.8	---	---	0.4	7.5	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.4	10.1
Commercial	0.5	---	---	4.7	28.7	---	---	---	2.5	1.3	---	3.3	7.2	---	0.5	0.5	---	0.7	5 1	55.0
Utah	6.5	3.3	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.5	17.9
Government Programs	3.7	2.4	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	8.0
Commercial	2.8	0.9	---	0.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	9.9

--Continued

TABLE 2.--VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY REGION AND STATE, AND TYPE OF EXPORT, UNITED STATES, 1963-64 1/-CONTINUED

(Figures in millions of dollars)

Region, State, and type of export	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice, excluding paddy	Total feed grains 2/	Cotton excluding linters	Soybeans	Flaxseed	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Protein meal	Tobacco unmanufactured	Fruits, nuts, and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Dairy products	Meats and products excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow (edible and inedible)	Other	Total
MOUNTAIN-CONTINUED																				
Nevada	0.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	1.1
Government Programs	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.5
Commercial	0.4	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	0.6
PACIFIC	127.6	14.4	45.2	37.5	73.7	---	0.1	---	7.0	2.8	---	162.1	55.7	16.4	10.2	8.9	6.0	16.8	52.3	636.7
Government Programs	73.4	10.5	17.5	3.8	15.4	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	0.2	0.2	12.1	---	0.1	0.3	2.4	5.7	143.5
Commercial	54.2	3.9	27.7	33.7	58.3	---	0.1	---	5.1	2.8	---	161.9	55.5	4.3	10.2	8.8	5.7	14.4	46.6	493.2
Washington	84.4	6.3	---	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.4	5.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	2.6	11.9	146.7
Government Programs	48.5	4.6	---	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	---	0.4	2.3	58.0
Commercial	35.9	1.7	---	5.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.4	5.1	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.7	2.2	9.6	88.7
Oregon	33.7	3.3	---	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.2	4.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	6.0	69.1
Government Programs	19.4	2.4	---	0.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	0.3	0.9	23.8
Commercial	14.3	0.9	---	3.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.2	4.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	5.1	45.3
California	9.5	4.8	45.2	26.7	73.7	---	0.1	---	7.0	2.8	---	124.5	45.5	14.0	7.7	7.1	4.8	12.8	34.4	420 6
Government Programs	5.5	3.5	17.5	2.6	15.4	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	0.2	0.2	10.3	---	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.5	61.7
Commercial	4.0	1.3	27.7	24.1	58.3	---	0.1	---	5.1	2.8	---	124.3	45.3	3.7	7.7	7.0	4.5	11.1	31.9	358.9
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government Programs	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commercial	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER 4/	---	19.8	---	---	---	3.6	0.1	20.3	3.4	18.3	---	---	---	23.0	1.1	1.5	---	1.5	8.5	101.1
Government Programs	---	14.4	---	---	---	---	---	12.9	1.1	---	---	---	---	16.8	---	---	---	0.2	1.9	47.3
Commercial	---	5.4	---	---	---	3.6	0.1	7.4	2.3	18.3	---	---	---	6.2	1.1	1.5	---	1.3	6.6	53.8
UNITED STATES	1,354.5	164.8	217.1	816.1	670.1	515.7	10.6	106.1	53.4	111.8	420.7	298.9	163.8	203.0	118.1	81.9	77.8	193.2	497.9	6,075.5
GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS	777.7	121.0	84.1	85.2	138.8	1.9	1.0	68.2	14.5	0.1	33.5	0.3	0.2	149.0	---	0.9	3.1	24 7	62.2	1,566.4
COMMERCIAL	576.8	43.8	133.0	730.9	531.3	513.8	9.6	37.9	38.9	111.7	387.2	298.6	163.6	54.0	118.1	81.0	74.7	168.5	435.7	4,509.1

1/Export trade shares for fiscal year 1963-64 were derived from each of the States' contribution to national output or sales of individual commodities as determined from the States' agricultural production and/or sales in 1963. They do not show actual exports, though they reflect the common stake of the States in total U.S. agricultural exports. A complete discussion of the background and the premises and procedures used for determining the export trade shares by States is given elsewhere in this study.

2/Includes corn, grain sorghums, barley and oats.

3/Includes Maryland.

4/Includes exports that could not be apportioned among States because production or sales data did not disclose complete State breakdown.

of the dairy products; 23 percent of the soybean oil; 19 percent of the protein meal; and less than 10 percent of the poultry products, vegetables and preparations, cotton, and other commodities.

East North Central Region

Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to $1,150 million in 1963-64, including $853 million of commercial sales and $297 million of exports under Government programs. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio dominated the region's exports, followed by Michigan and Wisconsin. Illinois, the nation's leading exporter, contributed feed grains, soybeans, soybean oil, wheat, and protein meal. Indiana's and Ohio's main export commodities were feed grains, wheat and soybeans. Michigan was important for its wheat, feed grains, and fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Wisconsin was noted for its dairy products.

Agricultural exports attributable to the East North Central Region amounted to 19 percent of the nation's agricultural exports. The region furnished 45 percent of the soybean oil; 41 percent of the soybeans; 35 percent of the protein meal; 34 percent of the feed grains; 30 percent of the dairy products; about 20 percent of the lard and tallow, meats, hides and skins, and wheat; 16 percent of the wheat flour; 13 percent of the vegetables and preparations; and less than 5 percent of the fruits and nuts, poultry products, and tobacco.

West South Central Region

Exports attributable to the West South Central Region were valued at $924 million in 1963-64, including $673 million of commercial exports and $251 million of Government program shipments. Texas was by far the leading State, followed by Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Texas, with its export share of $484 million, ranked second to Illinois as the nation's chief export supplier. The principal export commodity from Texas was cotton, followed by feed grains, rice, wheat, and cottonseed oil. Arkansas furnished cotton, rice, and soybeans. Oklahoma contributed wheat and cotton. Louisiana's main commodities were rice and cotton.

Agricultural exports attributable to the West South Central Region accounted for 15 percent of the nation's export total. The region stands out as the principal supplier of rice for export, contributing 76 percent. It furnished 46 percent of the cotton; 43 percent of the cottonseed oil; 18 percent of the poultry products; about 10 percent of the wheat, protein meal, hides and skins, feed grains, and wheat flour; 8 percent of the soybeans, and less than 7 percent of the meats, lard and tallow, vegetables and preparations, soybean oil, flaxseed, and fruits.

Other Regions

Regions other than those discussed above accounted for 40 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in 1963-64. In order of importance, these regions were South Atlantic (12 percent of agricultural exports), Pacific (10 percent), East South Central (6 percent), Mountain (6 percent), Middle Atlantic (3 percent), and New England (less than 1 percent). The residual of 2 percent is

accounted for by the fact that some of the State production and sales information used to apportion the exports did not identify every State by name, and hence several commodities could not be completely allocated among the States.

The South Atlantic Region, with its exports valued at $746 million, was the source of 86 percent of the nation's tobacco exports, 39 percent of the poultry products, 26 percent of the fruits and nuts, 14 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the cotton, cottonseed oil, meats, lard and tallow, soybeans, hides and skins, feed grains, protein meal, and wheat.

The Pacific Region, with its export value of $637 million, provided 54 percent of the fruits and nuts, 34 percent of the vegetables and preparations, 21 percent of the rice, 13 percent of the cottonseed oil, 11 percent of the cotton and hides and skins, and less than 10 percent of the wheat flour, dairy products, meats, poultry products, lard and tallow, feed grains, wheat flour, protein meal, and wheat.

The East South Central Region, with an export share of $394 million, supplied 24 percent of the nation's exports of cotton, 23 percent of the cottonseed oil, 15 percent of the poultry products, 12 percent of the protein meal, 10 percent of the tobacco and soybean oil, and less than 10 percent of the dairy products, soybeans, meats and products, hides and skins, lard and tallow, rice, feed grains, wheat, fruits, and vegetables and preparations.

The Mountain Region, with an export share of $372 million, provided 15 percent of the wheat, 14 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the cotton, cottonseed oil, hides and skins, lard and tallow, meats, feed grains, wheat flour, dairy products, protein meal, and poultry products.

The Middle Atlantic Region, with exports of $170 million, provided 11 percent of the nation's exports of wheat flour, dairy products, and hides and skins, 10 percent of the vegetables and preparations, and less than 10 percent of the fruits and nuts, meats and products, lard and tallow, poultry products, tobacco, wheat, and feed grains.

Farm Workers 6/

A useful and convenient manpower indicator of the meaning of regional and State export share values is the number of farm workers who produce for the agricultural export market. Although workers on farms are the major producers of agricultural products for the export market, many other workers also produce for the foreign market, including those who contribute to processing, shipping, and storing farm exports.

On a regional basis, farm workers whose employment was attributable to production of farm products in 1963 which were exported in fiscal year 1963-64 ranged

6/ A review of the procedure used to derive the number of farm workers whose employment is attributable to the export market is presented at the end of table 3.

Table 3.--Farm workers: Total and those whose employment is attributable to the production of agricultural exports, 1963 1/

Region and State	Total farm workers	Farm workers attributable to production of farm products exported	
		Number	Percent of total
	1,000	1,000	Percent
NEW ENGLAND	121	8.3	6.9
Maine	32	1.5	4.7
New Hampshire	10	0.4	4.0
Vermont	24	1.0	4.2
Massachusetts	30	2.0	6.7
Rhode Island	3	0.1	3.3
Connecticut	22	3.3	15.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	344	25.5	7.4
New York	143	10.8	7.6
New Jersey	39	2.2	5.6
Pennsylvania	162	12.5	7.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1,115	101.7	9.1
Ohio	217	18.4	8.5
Indiana	199	21.1	10.6
Illinois	235	29.4	12.5
Michigan	206	16.7	8.1
Wisconsin	258	16.1	6.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1,258	130.2	10.3
Minnesota	256	23.3	9.1
Iowa	283	22.7	8.0
Missouri	256	20.8	8.1
North Dakota	83	15.3	18.4
South Dakota	87	9.7	11.1
Nebraska	144	14.9	10.3
Kansas	149	23.5	15.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,153	189.5	16.4
Delaware	12	0.9	7.5
Maryland	54	6.3	11.7
Virginia	170	16.5	9.7
West Virginia	57	2.5	4.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC-CON.			
North Carolina	407	78.5	19.3
South Carolina	162	27.3	16.9
Georgia	170	42.1	24.8
Florida	121	15.4	12.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	820	151.3	18.5
Kentucky	238	52.1	21.9
Tennessee	235	33.9	14.4
Alabama	136	26.2	19.3
Mississippi	211	39.1	18.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	864	155.0	17.9
Arkansas	190	41.2	21.7
Louisiana	141	18.6	13.2
Oklahoma	144	21.6	15.0
Texas	389	73.6	18.9
MOUNTAIN	305	42.4	13.9
Montana	48	11.7	24.4
Idaho	67	8.8	13.1
Wyoming	19	2.3	12.1
Colorado	62	5.9	9.5
New Mexico	34	3.9	11.5
Arizona	39	6.7	17.2
Utah	31	2.5	8.1
Nevada	5	0.6	12.0
PACIFIC	538	66.1	12.3
Washington	111	11.6	10.5
Oregon	93	5.7	6.1
California	334	48.8	14.6
UNITED STATES (excluding Alaska and Hawaii)	6,518	870.0	13.3

1/ Prepared by Reuben W. Hecht, Agricultural Economist, Production Resources Branch, Farm Production Economics Division, Economic Research Service.

--Continued

Table 3.--Farm workers: Total and those whose employment is attributable to the production of agricultural exports, 1963 1/ - Con.

The estimates of farm workers attributable to exports are not comparable with estimates made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1960 because of many differences in concepts, data, and methods. The earlier estimate in effect used a more inclusive definition of farm exports by including, for example, (as indirect exports) cotton exported as textiles or finished wearing apparel or tobacco exported as cigarettes, cigars, or other manufactured tobacco products.

The following data or procedures were used in developing the estimates for 1963:

1. The export values were converted to farm values by deducting transportation charges, trade margins and other charges to the port. For those agricultural exports that had passed through simple processes of manufacture, the additional charges for these processes were deducted. These deductions were based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Export payments were added for those commodities that received such payments.

2. The farm values of exports were summed into several groups of farm products which were then compared with the total value of production of the same commodities.

3. Farm workers in the nation were distributed among the groups of farm products using a set of man-hour requirements that allowed for differences in productivity among farm enterprises. Numbers of these workers attributable to exports were estimated by applying the ratios of value of exports to production.

4. The national number of farm workers attributable to exports of each group of farm products was distributed among the 9 farm production regions in accordance with the man-hour requirements that also allow for regional differences in productivity. The resulting estimates of regional employment attributable to exports were alloted to each of the States in proportion to its share of the regional value of production for each of the groups of commodities.

from 7 percent of total farm workers in New England and the Middle Atlantic States to 16 percent or more for the South Atlantic, West South Central, and East South Central regions (table 3).

Leading States in which the largest proportions of farm workers were dependent on the farm export market for their employment were Georgia, Montana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, and North Dakota. In these States, approximately one-fifth or more of total farm workers produced for the agricultural export market.

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963-64 accounted for the output of an estimated 870,000 farm workers -- 13 percent of the nation's 6,518,000.

Conclusion

The nation today needs to negotiate with all nations of the free world to implement U.S. trade policy so that it will lead to expansion rather than restriction of agricultural trade.

A policy of trade expansion helps the States increase their own trade and economic growth. It enables them to specialize in goods they are most capable of producing. This capability is determined through competition among producers. Through such competition, American producers are encouraged to improve methods of production, reduce costs, and market their products more efficiently. Under such an arrangement the United States exchanges what it produces more efficiently for that which other nations produce at less cost. This principle also has been followed in practice by the States as a nation and between the States as a free market to their mutual economic gain.

On the other hand, a policy of trade restriction leads to less trade. After the First World War, for example, U.S. tariffs were raised with the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922, and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930. These laws imposed higher import duties and made it difficult for foreigners to earn a sufficient supply of dollar exchange through exports to pay for imports from the United States and to make payments on their war and postwar debts.

These tariff laws also generated among other countries a series of retaliatory measures which further throttled U.S. and world trade. As a result, U.S. agricultural exports declined. By 1934 they had fallen to about half of their level a decade earlier. Significant declines took place for all major U.S. farm products: Cotton, wheat, feed grains, tobacco, vegetable oils and oilseeds, and fruits and vegetables.

It became apparent that if foreign trade was to be revived, steps would have to be taken to eliminate the rigid barriers to trade. To accomplish this objective, Congress passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and reversed the trade restrictive policy of the postwar years of the First World War.

U.S. agricultural exports expanded -- partly because of tariff reductions -- up to the outbreak of World War II. During the last year of the war, exports

increased sharply. Postwar implementation of policies of freer trade through successive renewals of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act were associated with a continued increase in U.S. agricultural exports.

The United States in recent years has consistently used the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) forum to press for trade liberalization -- that is, relaxation or removal of barriers erected against agricultural as well as industrial trade. The passage of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is enabling the United States to expand further the trade horizons of the free world.

In the highly interdependent American economy, a reduction of U.S. exports of agricultural products would reduce employment and hence buying power in the domestic market for the products of U.S. agricultural producers. Then, too, if restrictions were imposed by other countries against U.S. exports, this would result in bigger surpluses in the domestic market and reduce the potential market for domestic production. If this were to develop, other uses of land resources, which otherwise would be used for producing for the export market, would need to be made, and this would result in further increases in output and competition in the domestic market from these shifted resources. This would aggravate the surplus problem.

Trade with other countries is necessary for many reasons. First, foreign customers cannot buy if they cannot sell. Second, the American standard of living would suffer if trade were severely restricted, as there are some things which U.S. producers simply cannot produce as cheaply. Third, almost half of U.S. agricultural imports like coffee, tea, and spices are not directly competitive with American agriculture. Rather, such imports fill voids, satisfy consumer preferences, round out mill and factory supply needs to enable more efficent operation, and even furnish raw materials for agricultural enterprises themselves. At the same time, American farmers are protected by existing legislation and agreements from large and sudden increases of more competitive agricultural imports. Fourth, trade is necessary to move domestic farm surpluses that would otherwise depress farm incomes and raise Government costs. Fifth, an expansion of exports which can come about from increased trade, is the most effective way to deal with our balance-of-payments problem. Sixth, U.S. world leadership demands that the United States help and not hinder the development of the free world through trade and thereby contribute to the maintenance of world peace.